HE LUST CHILD Stephen Appletor, who has been charged in Maine, with atealing a child belonging to a Mr. Ames, but which child he allegate to be the own called at our office yesterday, and requested us to state, that he was thus far on his return to the state of N. York y the route he took when he travelled to Maine, in June last, with the child claimed by Mr. and Mrs. Ames. His object is to obtain evidence of the fact of his having the child in his passession when he thus travelled to the eastward, and to identify th child as his own He has obtained a num ber of certificates, in the towns between this and Hallowell, which show that he car ried a child answering the description of the one in dispute, in his journey last June, and we think there cannot be a shadow of doubt that he will completely establish his claim as the rightful owner to the child. Appleford, it will be recollected, has been once tried before the Supreme Court at Bangor, for kidnapping the child; the jury could not agree, and he was committed for court and the same court and year. He has trial at the same court next year. been released on bail, and by the advice o some friends, has pursued the course above stated, to establish his innocence. He is

very poor, but appears to be an lionest in offensive man Mr. Upton, keeper of our Alms House eertifies that Appleford came to the Alms House, in this town, on the 13th of July 1819, with his wife, and a female child eight months old; and remained there til the 20th of August following. The age of the child then at the Alms House agrees with that of the one now in dispute. Salem Register.

Bennington, Vt. Nov 11.—Maminoth Deer-A deec was killed in Woodford on the 7th inst which weighed 2091hs, when dressed.



# BEST SHAPE FOR CATTLE.

Extracts from the Hon. T. Pickering's Address to the Essex Agricultural Society To the question, "What is the shape for feeding well with little food?" Mr Knight, (a gentleman in England, eminent for his knowledge and accurate observations relative to plants and animals) answers, "The more deep and capacious the chest, and the shorter and lower any animal is, relative to its weight, the better adapted it will be to live and fatten upon little food; the more labour it will also go through; and I have al ways found the most short legged oxen to be the best labourers. Mr. Marshall also therves in his Kural Economy of Glouces tershire, that the best labouring ox he ever saw, had the shortest legs.

#### CATTLE STALLS.

The common cattle stalls of our country are so ill contrived and so straitened in their dimensions, that the cattle are constrained to lie down, in part, in their own dung. This dries and forms a thick coat on their hind quarters, from which they are not re-lieved till they shed their hair in the spring. They are thus rendered uncomfortable. To pain; and no one will suppose that animals in pain can thrive, or preserve their plight, with the same food, equally with others perfectly at ease. Even hogs, though prone to wallow in the mire, in warm weather, are always pleased with a dry bed, and thrive best when kept clean

DR. ADAM CLARKE'S ACCOUNT OF AN AGRICULTURAL EXPERI

MENT

Un June 10th, 1816, I planted three grains of common red wheat, in what might be called good, but not rich ground, at Millcaned good, but not rich ground, at Mil-brook, in Eccleston, Lancashire. They sprouted well, and produced several side shoots; and on the 28th of August 1 took up three grains, and divided the shoots, which amounted to 150, but in transplantwhich amounted to 150, but in transplanting, found I had room for only 126 plants, without going to a different soil. On October 18th, I took up all the survivors of the 125 plants, subdivided and replanted them in a more open place, and found that the produce was 658 perfect wheat plants. I threw aside what might be called the produce of half a giving and accretained that at duce of half a grain, and ascertained that at this second subdivision and transplanting. two grains of wheat had yielded 574 distinct plants, or 287 plants from one graini On March 24th and 25th, 1817, 1 took

up the above plants, which had in general stood the winter very well; a few plants onthe frost. As they had, in the source of the preceding October, & in the beginning of the spring, put forth several side shoots, I again divided them, and found that one of l again divided them, and found that one of the grains, that is, 287 plants, had multi-plied itself into 900 plants, and the second grain into 9:61. These I planted in rows in a field, along side of other wheat sown in the common way, setting the plants four inches asunder, and about ten inches be tween the rows. The first week in April, there came a severefrost four or five nights and one-third at least of the plants were killed! Finding that my experiment was thus necessarily rendered incomplete, I did not attempt any further subdivision and transplanting. The remaining plants throve and were very healthy, and in general greatly surpassed the other whealth length and strength of stalk, and in length, hulk, and weight of ear, many of the ears being five and six linehes long, and the grains large and well fed. Had it not been for the preciding actions to be entirely of this include. ceding accidents, the result of this single experiment would, I am satisfied, have as tonished the most scientific agriculturalist in Europe. From this experiment, it is evident that a single grain of wheat has an almost untimited espacity of multiplying itself by slips, or off sets—that every slip possesses in potentia the full viytue of the original plant; and that so ahundant is, its germinating power, that if all the wheat in Europe were destroved to a single grain, that grain by proper management in the above way, would in a short sime p at ice a sufficiency to sow all the cultivater surface of the Continent and fislands of this part of the globe.

MAMMOTH BEET. The Hon Sabuel Young, has politely forwarded to M's red Beet, raised in his garden this season, which is by far the largest of the kind we have ever seen It gert of the kind we have ever seen It measured feet 4 1-6 inches in length, 19 1-2 inches in circumference, and weighed when take from the ground 18 pounds [1.2 inches in circumference, and weighed when take from the ground 18 pounds [1.3 some flightly some flightly sound and very handsomely to perfectly sound and very handsomely of a gigantic polypus; but of them once proportioned. Ballston, (NY.) Nov. 16,

an earthquake in Aleppo. A letter from Constantinopie, dated Sept. 2, describes this event in the following manner:—Aleppo, one of the most beau iful cities of the Ottoman Empire, has been visited by an earthquake resembling those which laid waste Lisbon and Calabria in the last cen-fory. The first and most severe shock oc-curred on the 13th of August, about ten in the evening, and instantly buried thousands of the inhabitants under the rains of their elegant mansions of stone, some of which deserved the name of palaces Several other shocks succeeded, and evan on the ifth shocks were still experienced, some of which were severs. Two thirds of this populous citys are in runs, and along with them an immense quantity of valuable goods of all kinds from Persia have been destroyed.

"According to the first accounts of this event, which through alarm may have been exaggerated, the number of the sufferers amount to from 25 to 30,000. Among them is one of the best men in the city, the im perial Consul General, the Chevalier Es dras Von Piccotto Having escaped the danger of being buried under the ruins of his own house, he hastened with some of his family towards the gate of the city: but as he was passing a Khan, a new shock oc-curred, and a wall fell down, which buried

him and those with him.

Tartars who have arrived from Damas. cus, report that they saw the whole population of Aleppo encamped in the environs. They state, that several other towns in the Pachalat of Aleppo and Tripoli, particularly Antioch and Laodicea, have been destroyed by this earthquake. The Captain of a French shin also has reported that two of a French ship also has reported that two rocks, at the time of the earthquake, had risen from the sea in the neighbourhood of Cyprus, which is almost underthesame lati-

tude as Aleppo.

"As soon as the Arabs and the Bedouins of the Syrian desert obtained information of the calamity which had befallen Aleppo, they hastened in hordes to exercise their trade of plander in that immense grave Be hrem Hacha, however drove them back, and also several Janissaries, who had com mitted depredations among the dead bodies and ruins

"The great number of unburied bodies in this extremely hot period of the year, has produced; estilential cilluvia, and obliged the unfortunate inhabitants to seek for refuge in some remote district "

\*The number of houses of this city, is stated at 40,000 and of the inhabitants, at 200,000.

## From the National Gazette

SINBADISM.
Kotezhue, the Russian circumnavigator, relates that he learned, on his arrival at Ooualashka, that whales were sometimes lound one hundred and eighty feet in length making it neressary for the people engaged at the opposite ends of the fish to hallo very loud to be able to hear one another. This not, however, so wenderful as anothe ory which he reports. The Governor of Man'llo, "a well informed, intelligent man, assured him that in the interior of the country, to which horses often run away, a bird makes its nest in the upper part of the ani mal's tail; the horse grows lean, and doe not recover even after the bird has flown a-

ay with i s young. In Pearl river, (Sandwich islands,) sharks are so large as to swallow men whole while bathing. The natives, according to Kotzebue, have made an artificial bank of coral stone near the shore, in which they keep a large shark; where they sometimes throv adults, but frequently children, as a sacri-

fice.
On an island towards the eastern shore of Behring's Straits, Kotzehne was greeted in ter some previous salutations and presents, the commander of the horde invited his vi-sitor to his tent. There a greasy piece of leather was spread as a seat for the guest, and each person present approaching in turn, embraced him, rubbed his nose hard ly against the stranger's nose, then spit up on his own hands and wiped them several times over the face of his newly acquired friend. A wooden trough, of whale blub ber, of which Kotzehne wheedled his sto maich to partake, confirmed the favourable impressions which the savages had conceived, and they parted from the navigator with

great apparent regret.

On approaching St. Lawrence's island, three boats came out to meet his vessel. As they neared the vessel the crews commenc. ed a mournful song, and a chief rising up ed a mournful song, and a chief rising up from the middle boat, held out a small black dog. Then speaking a few expressive words he drew a knife, plunged it into the victim, and threw its body into the sea. Amity being thus formally established, a few of them ventured on board the ship.

Kotzebue makes also the following state-

"The Alioutskans enumerate seven spe cies of Whales, all of which are probably still unknown in natural history. One of these species is a beast of prey, being the size of the largest whale, and has, what is uncommon among whales, a large mouth, full of terrible teeth; he swallows every thing he can seize hold of, and frequently pursues the Alioutskans, whose small boats when he can overtake them, he smashes to when he can overtake them, he smashes to pieces with one blow of his tail. It is even said, that lately a baydar the twenty-four oars, containing thirty people, was destroyed near Unaflasks, by the blow of such a mon-ter. Bir Kriuko, gives a curious de-scription of a marine monster which pur-sued him near Behring's island, where he was on a hunting expedition, and soveral y seen themnimal he alludes to.

It is the shape of a serpent of a reddish colour, and enormously long; the head resembles that of a sea-lion; at the same time. two disproportionately large eyes give it ; frightful appearance. "It was fortunate," said Mr. K, "that we were so near the shore; otherwise the monster would have wallowed us; it erected its head cousideraly shove the water, looking out for prey, and then disappeared; the head soon re ap peared, but considerably nearer; we towed with all our strength, and were glad to reach the shore before the serpent. The sea-lions were so terrified at the sight of it, that some of them plunged into the sea, and others concealed themselves on land.

"The sea sumetimes throws pieces of flesh

DREADFUL BARTIQUARE AT A large as a strong man's arm round the bydare of is Rhodiakas, and would have being a second the calamitous news of the presents of mind to cut with his kuite an earthquake in Aleppo. A letter from through the huge arm of the polypus. This constantinopie, dated Sept 2, describes generally selects a spot from whence it may reach the surface with its arms."

AN INTREPID ERONAUT

AN INTREPID ERONAUT.

A young Eronaut, of the name of Passy, lately made an ascension at Marseilles, which was very pair proving fatal to him. At five o'clock in the evening the balloon, arose in the presence of stomerous spectators; the hasty disappearance of the object of their attention abon, spread general larm, when they again perceived the balloon, and discovered that it had lost its loon, and discovered that it had lost its splicical form, and was falling with terrific rapidity. The most dreadful confectures were now formed, and every one crowded to the spot where M. Fassy in ended to have descended. Soon they learnt that he had ose down in perfect safety near the hamlet of Saint Charles. The cause of the rapid fall which hadso justly alarmed the spectators, was as follows:—M. Fassy having arrived at a great height, encountered contrary winds, which forced his balloon in every direction. He then thought of de scending, and to accomplish this he pulled the silken string of the valve; but the lat-ter being placed on the lower side of the machine, was so tightened within the folds, which were gummed, that it could not leave open to the gas a free passage. The Ære-naut saw himself reduced to pass the night in the air, or to burst his balloon; this last course seemed to him dangerous, and he adopted one which might have percipitate him six thousand feet. Standing upright in his vacillating bark, he drew towards him the valve by grappling with the bal-loon. He then broke it with an admirable presence of mind; but the gas evaporating too speedly, he came down with great ra-pidity. M. Fassy, however, as an able navigator, had reserved his ballast for this decisive moment. On the point of being precipitated to the earth, he threw out his bags, and his anchor, and the machine sud denly lightened, slackened its fall, and left the Aronaut the means of descending in as good state as he had started.

## EXTRACTS From late English Papers AMERICAN NAVY.

The Liverpool Mercury of the 11th ult. contains the following paragraph, copied from the British Luminary on the subject of

the American Navy.
"There is at this moment an American seventy four gun-ship, the Franklin, on the coas of Chili, in the Pacific Ocean, ooking after the interests of the American merchants in Chili and Peru .- Of this ship an intelligent friend of ours at Valparaiso writes thus: — The Franklin is commanded by Commodore Stewart, who has his wife with him, a handsome and well educated mplished woman; sheplays on the harp and speaks the French, Spanish, and Italian Inguages, both fluently and correctly The ship is in high order—has seven hendred men on board, who have a library for their use, consisting of about a thousand volumes .- I'he Captain has seven hundred volumes in his cabin, which is exquisitely fitted up and beautifully turnished."—Here then, we see sailors, who are freemen, sub-mitting to the strictest discipline; here we see what was never before seen or heard of, and what will never be seen or heard of, except on board a ship manned by freemen; a library of books for the men, an arrange ment in many respects utterly incompati ole with a crew composed of pressed men, or men who have entered from fear of the ressgang; men who have had no hand in settling the terms on which they shall serve and whose term of service depends wholl on the will and pleasure of those who com pel them to serve."

The following remark is added by the editors of the Mercury:
Our readers will recollect the jokes of

navy, and their "bits of striped bunting." We have a notion that we shall hear no ourable Gentleman, since it is a matter o public notoriety, that whilst his "hig red lion" has been asleep, British merchant ships have found protection from pirates un der this identical "striped bunting."

ORIGIN OF THE TERM SPINSTER Among our industrious and frugal fore fathers, it was a maxim that a young wo man should never be married until she had spun herself a set of body, bed, and table from this custom all unmarrie women were termed Spinsters, an appella-tion they still retain in all law proceedings.

A letter from captain Kay, of the ship Margaret of London, dated September 7, addressed to lieutenant Colquboun, R. A.

"I have taken the liberty of inclosing you an account of a few trials I have made of Congreve's Rockets. Fearing the har-poone s would not fire it correctly, Lhad determined to try its effect mysel; and it was not until the 8th June that an oppor unity presented Early on that morning whale, of the largest size, was discovered near the ship; I immediately pursued it, and when sufficiently near fired a rocket in to its side: the effect it had on the fish was tremendous, every joint in its body and, after lying for a few seconds in this agitated way, it turned on its back and died. It appeared on flinching, that the rocket had penetrated through the blubber and explod ed in the crann near the ribs, the stick and lower part of the rocket was taken ont entire, the upper part was blown to pleces .whale of the same size as the former, but whale of the same size as the tormer, but owing to the rapid motion of the fish, and a heavy swell of the sea, which rendered the boat unsteady, the rocket entered below the middle part of the body, in consequence of which its effect was considerably lessen ed, its frame, however, was much shook h the explosion, and it immediately sunk, but rose again, blowing an immense quantity of blood; it was then struck with a barpoon & killed with lances. On flinching, part of the stick of the rocket could only h it therefore appears probable that the rocket had burst in the inside of the fish.

.I much regret the want of an opportu nity of trying them on the sun fish, which, although frequently pursued, could never approach sufficiently near for a rocket to have the slightest effect. The unneral scaretty of whales also precluded a more

extensive trial of them:

"P. S. We have killed him fish this season, and have about 130 tons of oil."

# COMBINIATION OF SELECT

Annapolis, Thursday, Nov. 28, 1829

THE UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND

THE UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND.

The meeting of the Alumni et the University of Maryland, will take place at St. John's College in this city, on Ariday the 6th day of December west; at 11 p'clock A. M. The object of this meeting, is 4th co-operate and make one vigorous united of fort to resuscitate and to restore to tun prisiting usefalness and fame, this sabrient University." We are much gratified to find, that at the time approaches for this interesting meeting, the interest it excites, becomes the mare intense and ardent. We understand that the Board of Visitors and Governors of Washington College, have resolved to attend the meeting in a body, and will cordinity co-operate in the promotion of any measures that may be deemed necessary, to neasures that may be deemed necessary, to carry into effect the objects of the meeling. carry into effect the objects of the meeting. We ardently hope, that this last effort to revive this once flourishing University, will not be permitted to fail through the want of zeal on the part of those, to whose gratifude, and filial affection, an appeal is now made. To prevent my misconception as to the extent of the invitation, we are requested to state, that it is offered to all who have at any timebeen students in St. John's or Washington Colleges; and is not, as has or Washington Colleges; and is not, as has been erroneously supposed by some, confined to the graduates of the University. Of the ways and means by which it is proposed to carry into effect the objects of this convention, we are not informed; but from the character of the gentlemen who suggested the measure; and from the zeal and ardour which they have uniformly manifested, in the promotion of every measure designed to promote the public good, we doubt not that the proceedings of the Convention, will be such as will reflect honour on the memhers of it, and redound to the lasting benefit of the University.

The following excellent remarks upon

this subject are From the Easton Gazette.

## THE STATE OF MARYLAND.

In a short time now the General Assem bly will meet at Annapolis, and a few days a --ter the commencement of their Session, the Convention of the Alumni of the University of Maryland will take place—this will draw tagether a vast concourse of persons of the highest standing in society at the Metropo-lis, and will be an event, we hope, of much pleasure to all assembled, and of great ture benefit to the state. together a vast concourse of persons of the

ture benefit to the state.

Should there be a general meeting of the Alumni, it will constitute one of the ablest bodies of or entizens which has for a long time been recollected, and it is carnestly to be desired that the meeting should be gone ral, not only on account of the object con-templated, but that the world may see, after selecting two legislative bodies, what a corps de reserve still exists, so maintain and to aid the welfare of the state.

To doubt that any member of either branch of the University will attend, is to doubt their good feelings and willingness to lend their aid to the public good—Every day in-creases the necessity of attaining the object or which the meeting is desired, and the nore it is contemplated, the more serious becomes the duty, and the more alarming the procrastination of it.

Let us think of something else, in the name of Heaven, we intreat it, than of always trying to durn a penny' or to get up by the sinister political management of the times—A proper attention to the acquisi-tion of wealth by all men, and ambition of good origin worthily directed, are in themselves praiseworthy, essential and meritorious—it is not this for which we can rebuke any man-But we lament a state of feeling in society that seems dead to every thing but selfish considerations-Public concerns are left to be managed exclusively by the Constitutional Trustees, the Delegates and Senators in the General Assembly-who are too often afraid to risk their copularity upon measures which their judgm vocate, and act, or leave undone things, rather from motives of personal aggrandizement than because they are convinced that it is useful for the public welfare.

We desire no irregular orunconstitutional or unbecoming proceeding—we mean nothing but respect to the will of the Peo ie as expressed in the selection of their Delegates and Representatives-We will hold and shew, at all times, an unuissembled deference to all public functionaries, who discharge their official duties with integrity and with whatever ability they have, for the good of the Siste, but it would be the he good of the State, but it would be the last thought that could enter our minds, that a voluntary association called together in the face of day thro' the public journals. and ordained to meet under the wing of the legislature of the State, to propose and to build up a great Public Institution for the benefit of all men, and to preserve the durability of the Republic, could ever be con sidered either as deficient in that respect, or as wearing in its aspect the slightest de-

gree of contumacy.

In a government of laws where public opinion gives effect to every thing, what can be more fit and proper than the public con-sultation of the citizens upon matters deeply affecting the interests of the government, we all love, and of course intimately relat-ing to the people at large? Can any thing be more becoming? Can any thing be more salutary in its tendency? It would be hap py for the state if such vigilance was more prevalent—if such an interest was more generally and frequently taken in public con cerns-a better tone would be given to popular sentiments, public opinion would be note enlightened, and public agents would be less bound up by their own little calcu-

ations as to themselves. Our private and our public interest are. and ought to be, inseparable .the advancement of the public weal that we ought to found our own-it is wrong, it is bad policy to hesitate to contribute either our money or our labour for the public service, and most degradingly criminal is it to withold either, upon crafty and unworthy expectation, that the liberality of others will make up the deficiency occasioned by our own parsimony—No man is worthy to live under such a republic as we have, who is not willing, in his private capacity to give his money and his labour for the public service—it is in such instances that the unbought Patriot ilses resplendent over the political hireling, who are all mighty ling to serve the public, if you will put them into office with some pay-and it is yet to be discovered, whether the office and the be discovered by the public, are the pre-dominant and roling influences.

SIANGEL WURTZEGS

Three Haugel Wartz de of extraction to size the most of extraction of extraction of extraction of size were the week brought which of it the steam boat from Lanen. One them was 21 inches in curvalence, in the same in langth, though the lower in the same in langth, though the lower in the same in langth, though the lower in had been checken of a e part where would measure one include and a same is a mount of the collection of the reason of a gentleman gear Dafots, and the retern Shope.

THE JUGGENNAUT -

Providence appears to he soling a on the efforts of Christendom to style the dense darkness which enginess the mind of the Heathen. The charms of the try are losing their potency. The follow of the great of following their potency. The following the age. In a declining. The star of Christian hugar ed upon the east. The linder we have ed open the east. In their mostle, a promise 'ere long to test the blood unit idel from its throne, and like the safes the Society lates, join in chanting, and the safes Loan is my strength and song, and is come my salvation."

come my salvation."

The following paragraph will be revith satisfaction by every philanthrop
and enemy to dolary. To the sineer the
tian who has chosen the ways of the Lo
us "paths of pleasantness" and peace," it intelligence it conveys will yield a win speakable." But it will be perused with tonishment by those who retain in their collections, the accounts of Hindon ideal published by the late Rev. Clauding chanan in 1806. About that period titudes of infatuated pilgrims, decked pay their adorations at its shrine, and la gernaut was not without victims. W this knowledge, no man could then been found bold enough to predict, in 1822, the worshippers of Juggerta would cease to pave its red track we eracking bones."

The Idol is thus described by Dr. I chanan-elt is a block of wood, havin frightful visage painted black, with a tended mouth of bloody colour days are of gold, and it is dressed in torge apparel."

From a London paper of Sept 1. DESTRUCTION OF JUGGERNA It must gratify every friend to the press of human reason to learn, that not standing the difficulties so long consider.

standing the difficulties so long considerable, a glorious change is effection that a. The free press of Cale has perated most powerfully in reform the consinveterate and revolting abuilthe each of seven native presses at with that great city has been to triumph of Hindoo superstition in its strong hold. pilfrima; were present that they were u ble to drug the car. The Brahmins ea in other aid, but no devotee could be per ded to sacrifice himself to the idol. The now talk of removing the Rath to a m central situation. The willy priesth have sagacity enough to perceive that must remove the theatre of their sangu ry superstition beyond the sphere of a press; or that the bigotry of thirty erries will disappear. To the permanent ry of our Indian administration, a la portion of the population of Bengal are ceiving the rudiments of an improved tem of education, while thousands of mentary works are circulating throug our empire. Even Hindoo women, ag whom widowhood, and consequent b ing alive, are denounced for alphabet, and who must not read the under pain of death, have placed their day ters at the public schools.—The celebra Hindoo for mer, Ram Mohun Roy, held public incettings at Calcutta, for purpose of neely discussing the teness his feligion, and exposing the crack machined under it. practised under it. 

### SANTA FE EXPEDITION. St. Louis, (Missouri,) Oen 19

It is not true as published some weeks go, that Col. Cooper's buy were roll by the Indians on their way to Santa Himself and the greater part of his con ny have returned, bavin complished the objects of their which were entirely commercial drove three loaded waggons from B Lick into the town of Santa Fe: a Lick into the town of Santa Fe: a mage character to the Spaniards of that plate, truly characteristic of the spirit of the tern people. They say they had no eculty in getting along with these was the country being open and level, abounding with grass for their horses—teen years ago the Baron Humboldt said carriages would one day run from the of Mexico to Philadelpina; his predict is accomplished, but not exactly in the is accomplished, but not exactly under the expected. In return for their methodize Col. Cooper's party brought bits cie and sume hung at mules, having to or 6 dozen of the manimals by getting persed by a herd of mules.

While at Santa Fe the American, the ter displayed another of its traits and the commander of the commander of

ter displayed another of its traits an a dition was going against the Camand drains; it was a chance not to be lost; see eral of Colonel Cooper's young joined it to the action which folloal fighting to the admiration of the Starts, one of them (a sent of Colonel Cer's) was killed.

The factor report that they may with

The party report that they me will best treelment from the people of Saturday who should great desire for a somet intercours with Missing or a somet intercours & with Missing or a sometime or a sometime of the same of the

who showed great desire for a comme intercontral with Missouri, and enquire Mr. Baird, formerly their prisoner, who have been represented by the prisoner with Missouri, and enquire in the prisoner with Missouri and the prisoner with Missouri and the prisoner with the paper laboured competitive that would have a commercy with the paper laboured copyers that has an action for their sire, with the ansatz of the process of the paper with the same of the paper with the ansatz of the paper with the ansatz of the paper and spain for their and orith. China and Spain for their and criticions of the East Indies. ductions of the Bast Indies. ductions of the scars many asychia-tions were treated by thany asychia-in the mean while the two fitters plished, and the third will accomply in the same ways that is to say, by any the preparity of the West and silant enterprise of the

to Schemettady, a die to Schemettady, a die to sup the water is sp [resp the west, and b the cannot will be file procedure the site trans the west, and exto metrow extensing the gangle will he filled
and fit for neviration. The Champlain
Canil still he filled with water in the courre
of this week to Water ford, a distance of 62
miles. This is five reare and the emotions
500 miles of artificial place and the wonths
are of this had, that it is believed they will
also be in a navigable filting the meat
year.

I compratulate and on this suspicious, state
of thing. The infresh of 52 dollars in
a weigen packet had printeded this season
a weigen packet had produced this season
to conflict profit of 52 dollars.

The Data plain Canal, from Waterford to
its junction with the Urie Canal 2 miles.
The Eric Clanal com Albany to

Schonectau

Total,

A shocked in earthquake may sensibly

A shock of n earthquake the sensibly fet en that inst. in Ohioze in some place it was so severe as to black the glass

THEORY OF EARTHQUAKES. M. Biot, after detalling the Phenomena ofthe Farthquake on the 27d february last, concludes an interesting paper with these observations:

ral Philosophy, it was imagined that Earth-quakes might be easily explained; in pro-portion at these sciences have become more correct and more profound, this confidence has decreased. But, by a propensity, for which the character of the human mind sufficiently accounts, all the new physical agents which have been successively discovgreat, such as electricity, in agnetism, the in-flammation of gases, the composition & de-ecoposition of water, have been maintain ed in theories as the causes of the great thenomena of nature. Now all these con-ectures seem to be insufficient to explain consulsions so extensive, produced at the nmetime over such large portions of the Earth, as those which take place during Earthquakes. The most probable opinion, the only one which seems to us to reconcile. in atertain degree, the energy, the extent of these phenomena, and o'ten their frightfiltorrespondence in the most distant counties of the globe, would be to suppose, sentumbly to many other physicial indigious, that the solid surface on which we heis of but inconsiderable thickness in comparison with the seini diameter of the imetrial globe: is in some measure only a ment shell, covering a liquid nucleus, perput chemical or physical phenomena opering at intervals, cause those agitations which are transmitted to us.

The countries where the superficial crust The countries where the supericial crust sless thick or less strong, or thore recent hor imperficulty consolidated, would, agreably to this hypothesis, be those the most liable to be convulsed and broken by the violence of these Internal explosions. Now if we compare toge her the experi-ments on the length of the pendulum, which have been made for some years past with great accuracy, from the North of Scotland to the South of Spain, we readily perceive that the intensity of gravitation decreases on this space, as we go from the Pole towards the Equator, more rapidly than it ought to do upon an ellipsoid, the concentric and similar strata of which should have equal densities at equal depths; and the deviation is especially sentoo here has been observed a striking in ngularity in the length of the degrees of the Earth. This local decrease of gravity in these countries should seem to indicate with some probability, that the strata near thesurface must be less dense there than thewhere, and perhaps have in their in their immense cavities. This would account for the existence of the numerous roleans of which these strata show the traces, and explain why they are even now, at intervals, the focus of the other raneous convalsions.!—London Little 2.

From the New York Spectator.

From the New York Spectator.
The Richmond Compiler mentions arock that elicities of that place, on which, like the fock on the Mississippi, and that near the city of Washington, something resembling the impression of the human foot, it is most distinctly be traced. The Peters burkh Intelligencer, upon the subject of the natural or artificial cuffosties, mentions has about 150 verses from the foot tions that about 150 yards from the foot of Perhontas Bridge, on the North side of Appointtox River, is to be seen a rock, in which appears a regularly formed Basin, about 8 lightes diameter by 6 inches deep. The spot in which this curiosity is embedded is said traditionally to have belonged to ded is said traditionally to have belonged to the Indian Princess Pocahontas, and accordingly to this day the rock bears the same of her trash. Basin. Our decided impression says the editor, upon inspecting it, is, that it is the york of some rude sculptor among the Abbriginal inhabitants of this lerikory; and if only conjecture is not erroneous this rock is cartainly one of the most interesting speciment which ture has sparted of the skill and interputty of the once powerful and savage, tribes of Virginia.

HIMEN MIL

MARRIED, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Horner, Mr. James lotenart. of this city, to Miss Nancy, dughter of Useorn, Harwood, esquire, of the county.

Stariff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri ficias haued out of fine Arundel county south and to me directed, will be a posel of public sale, on Friday the sale of public sale, on Friday the sale of a public sale, on Friday the sale of a part of a tract saled Jein and Mary's Chance, containing one hundred screas incre or tailed Jein and Mary's Chance, containing one hundred screas incre or tailed Jein and Mary's Chance, containing one hundred screas incre or tailed Jein and Mary's Chance, containing one hundred screas incre or tailed Jein and Mary's Chance, containing one hundred screas incre or tailed Jein and Mary's Chance, containing one hundred screas incre or tailed Jein and Mary's Chance, containing one hundred screas incre of Jein and Jein of Patrick H. O Relley: Sale to com mence at twelve o'clock.

William O'Hara, Sh'ff. Nov. 28, 1822